

**QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID
DISPLACED CHILDREN AND ORPHANS FUND**

ORGANIZATION: Christian Children's Fund
Richmond, Virginia

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Angola

GRANT NAME: Initiatives for the Angolan Children and Youth
Futures
(IACYF)

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INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES

- IACYF -

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Situation of the country: security, peace progress, war areas, and economic trouble

This quarter was characterized by continuous attacks to civilians traveling by road and small villages unguarded by the government troops. Over one hundred of civilians have been killed. Many were also victims of land-mines in the vicinity of urban areas. Virtually there is no safe roads linking urban areas, and all traveling is done by air. NGOs are restricted to traveling in a safety ring of 10 to 20 Km around provincial capitals.

Uige Province has been badly affected by the guerilla warfare. Attacks and land-mines accidents in the road that links the city to the main airport in Negage is affecting the transportation of our materials and staff to the area. Several hit-and-run attacks were perpetrated by UNITA groups injuring civilians. Traveling is restricted by OCHA to a radius of 5 to 10 Km.

On the other hand, the road to Malanje is safer and an intense civilian traffic has been reestablished. Trading of manufactured goods from Luanda and farm products from Malanje is again intense.

Moxico Province now hosts most of the clashes between Government and Unita forces and a large number of refugees fled to neighboring Zambia and Namibia. In Luena, its capital, the safety ring has been enlarged to 25-30 Km, but land mines are a persistent threat.

The United Nations Security Council extended the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) for a further six months. The UNOA office focuses on the provision of humanitarian relief and the assistance in capacity-building in the field of human rights. According to UN and NGO's reports, indiscriminate attacks on the civilian population and the humanitarian aid community had worsened the humanitarian situation. UN reports cited allegations of human rights violations that had surfaced against both the UNITA rebel movement and the Angolan government.

1.2. IACYF Project Status and Progress

The March/May period shows a remarkable progress of all activities described in the Project. The period of diagnosis and mobilization of the communities is accomplished in most part and the population is active in the planning and implementation of small

community projects. Each community has established a plan to be developed in the next construction season (the dry period covers the months of June to October), and the large number of projects per community reflects a change in the hopelessness and lack of future perspective shown by these populations last year. In other words, the vitality is returning despite the difficult economical situation and the ongoing war. The plans are detailed in **Annex II.** On the other hand, organized groups of adolescents took shape and are busy promoting sport matches, recreational activities, setting dance and theater groups, attending literacy groups, and tending the environment with cleaning and gardening campaigns. **Annex III** shows a detailed account of the type and number of **Initiatives** created by the adolescents' groups in each community.

2. ACTIVITIES STATUS: REVIEW OF MARCH - MAY/2000

A detailed view of **Indicators** achieved in this quarter by specific objective can be found in **Annex I.**

2.1. Follow up on the development program interventions

2.1.1. Program impact in the Communities

Conflict Resolution - A Success Story

Cambila community, in Uige Province, has two neighborhoods: Mbambacondo and Bengo. Since colonial times the two neighborhoods were in conflict and had no contact between themselves. Children could not play together, youth could not communicate, date or marry. Traditional leaders sought help and discussed their problems separately with the Municipal authorities. IACYF staff after realizing how serious was the problem, promoted debates with both parties to overcome their divide. After several meetings, the team succeeded to put the two parties to join forces to build a playground for children of both neighborhoods. It was built half-way between the two neighborhoods, and a joint celebration was done where traditional leaders from both sides performed a blessing ceremony (**see Annex IV for a detailed account**).

In the following weeks, other workshops explored further the issue of unity between the two neighborhoods and how important is the active participation of the community as a whole in small projects for their benefit. In one of them, Mrs. Figueiredo, the advisor for women issues to the elders' council, told the following parable:

“One day, a hunter promised to kill an animal, so great that it would astonish all the inhabitants of the village (should they be blind, crippled, dwarfs, sick or healthy). Some weeks went by and the hunter killed a big elephant. As he could not carry it to the village by himself, he tried to get help from a group of people. While he was transporting the great animal, he asked the group to answer all the questions he asked, saying “It’s yours” “The elephant?” And the group replied “It’s yours” ...

But after having asked several questions, the people realised that they had been tricked and asked him *“how is it that the elephant is yours, if we are also helping to transport it?”* The hunter replied *“it is mine because I was the one that killed it.”* The group abandoned him.

At this juncture the hunter went to get the second group and the same thing happened. With the third group, the hunter decided that they should answer *“its ours”* because he realized that if he didn’t, the animal would not get transported to the community and it would rot. This group managed to transport the animal to the community and everyone came to see, and stood in admiration at the greatness of the animal”

To conclude, Luisa said that “the big elephant” can be compared to the CCF community projects, which the community is helping to implement. “If each of us says that the project is not ours, it is yours, we will never manage to do anything; but if we say that the projects are ours, they will soon be complete and so will the unity which should exist amongst us.”

This lesson caused quite a stir within the group.

Wall Newspapers

All communities started wall newspapers made by teenagers helped by IACYF’s promoters. The most successful are the ones done in Benguela that also includes photos of the children during recreational activities. Children gather around the wall newspaper very excited when recognizing themselves, neighbors and siblings photographed during recreational sessions. By word-of-mouth the comments reaches also grown-ups that come to see it. The colorful pictures from old magazines adds to the general excitement.

In the beginning, magazines were not available and the wall newspapers were sad with scraps from old black-and-white newspapers. While visiting one of our communities, Heather Evans, USAID Information Officer, pointed to the lack of colors and the use of **obituaries** taken from the local newspaper as somewhat odd and sad. She did not know that even old magazines are a rare luxury to our communities. Since then, she collects old magazines from the US Embassy and USAID Office and send to us regularly. We then divide the magazines and distribute to the seven provinces.

Soccer championships

Sport activities are having a great impact in Benguela where the championships among local teams and between communities became a central interest for the population. The “Communities Soccer Female Championship” attracted local leaders, teenagers, children and adults in general. Farewell groups gather to wish luck to the teams and encourage them to bring the victory home. Fair play attitudes such as welcome songs for the visiting

team, shaking hands before and after the matches are already spontaneous and the game rules are being followed. Defeat is being well accepted without the so common violent reactions observed in the past.

Social Integration

In Huíla, dialogue sessions with adolescents show their new integration in the communities:

- “One of the good things that CCF brought to us is that now we know the Administrator and Sobas. We did not know who is who. In their eyes children and adolescents were nobody, and did not need to know what is going on.”

Note: in periurban areas where resident and displaced population are mixed, the traditional well defined power structure with the Soba as the highest authority added by the Council of Elders, has been fragmented and weakened over the time. The gap between traditional and government authorities and the citizens has widened to the point that the population (not only adolescents) often do not know who represents them. The reasons behind this rupture are several, but the most important are: the existence of entire villages arriving at peri-urban areas with their leaders (Sobas and Elders’ Councils) living in the same neighborhood, and the appointment by the Government of a local Administrator, often somebody that lacks the leadership to put the various groups together. Consequently, the close ties between authorities and the population loosened during the process of urbanization.

Most of the contacts between authorities and the population are limited by mobilization for political events and cleaning campaigns. With IACYF Project, local authorities (traditional and official) began to participate on the mobilization for other activities for the good of the community, and also to attend recreational sessions and sports activities involving children and adolescents. Adolescents, who once felt relegated to a “limbo” situation, now feel that they belong to the local society, and more important, they feel that they are recognized.

- “Neighborhood’s hygiene has improved a lot since CCF gave us gardening kits. We still need more tools but now we feel motivated”. Note: adolescents and adults requested from CCF gardening kits to plant gardens and clean their neighborhoods. A small quantity was supplied as a pilot and results are impressive: everybody wants to improve the environment with gardens.

In this Province, teachers were in strike during May. Adults from the communities were strongly impressed when adolescents stayed in the communities doing sports activities, recreation, gardening and cleaning campaigns. In Mitcha community, adults remarked:

- Mr. Pedro: “These kids are going straight! Before you (CCF) came to the neighborhood, whenever there was no classes, do you think they stayed in the neighborhood? No way, they would wander aimlessly between downtown and the market every day, looking for who knows what.”

- Mrs. Teresa: "We (women) were commenting the other day by the water well about the kids cleaning the neighborhood, and we thought that somebody ordered them to clean the grass and bushes because some important delegation would be visiting. Before they never accepted to do anything like this".

Teachers, parents and pupils relationship

In Huíla, during a meeting between IACYF's trained teachers and their non-trained peers, among other issues the relationship between teachers and pupils, as well as with parents, was discussed. Some of the teachers stated:

- Mrs. Madalena: "I think that thanks to CCF's training seminars this "triangle" tends to be more and more united. Before, our relationship with the pupils was more "cat-and-dog like. It was limited to the classroom alone".

- Mr. Manuel: "I did not feel confident to talk with the pupils outside the classrooms. I thought I might lose my authority and did not know what to talk about. In relation to the girls, I was afraid to be misinterpreted and to be perceived as wanting to date them. However, there are so many things that one can talk about with them outside the classroom".

Sports activities as a means of community mobilization

On March, 8 the "Women's International Day", a women's soccer match was organized between Lalula D and E. Some of our promoters and family health agents participated together with other women. The match attracted about 200 spectators.

- Old Engrácia, watching the match, remarked in her local language: "We never had anything like this in this neighborhood. These "old ladies" look like they want to be young again. It is a very good example for our children."

- Mr. Pedro: "You (CCF) are bringing new "vogues" to the neighborhood! Next time we want a match between fathers."

Radio program on IACYF's activities

In Huíla, the "Young Ecologists Association" gave five minutes of their radio program in the National Radio of Angola to CCF's team. The program is broadcasted on Saturday's mornings and a member of the team divulges IACYF's program main activities.

2.1.2. Program activities are summarized as follows:

Training

? 15 Training Seminars for 344 adults
? 3 Training Seminars for 54 adolescents

Community Projects

Benguela Province: a hundred trees were planted by teenagers and children in Mina community in a joint initiative with the Forest Development Institute. The “Mina Shade Project” is a very important initiative to combat the spread of desertic areas in and around the village.

As the dry season is approaching, all provincial teams prepared their planning for small project implementation for the May-August construction season. Detailed provincial plans can be found in **ANNEX II**. In this quarter, activities were as follows:

Income Generation

During this quarter, Uíge, Benguela, Huíla e Moxico teams finished with data collection on masters and apprentices in each community. Expectations are high among beneficiaries but the program is still lacking a final structure based on the consultancy done in February. The economical instability is a considerable obstacle and a pilot experience will start next quarter.

IACYF's development program extended to new communities

Three new communities were added to the program, two in Benguela and one in Uíge performing a total of nineteen. The program is being consolidated in the first sixteen with training of promoters and literacy groups instructors, recreation for children and adolescents, and planning of community projects. The three new ones are undergoing the process of diagnosis and community mobilization.

2.2. Survey on school enrollment and social activity's integration

The survey to establish the baseline for this indicator was done in March, right before the the school year started. The same survey will be repeated by the end of the school year for comparison. The survey establishes the number of children not enrolled at school, the reasons for not attending school and the factors influencing drop outs.

The first challenge that provincial teams had to face was the population's mistrust regarding surveys. They are generally regarded suspiciously because many of the political parties, in the recent past, used them as a means of registering militants, while the Government used the same methodology for conscription.

The second challenge was to make sure that all families with school age children were visited. Most of our communities do not have a well orderly urban structure with streets and houses numbered. They grew anarchically in many years of population displacement and IDPs influx. The local authorities lost control of the influx and no census was available.

The teams helped by community promoters, and involving local authorities and church leaders, had to number patiently house by house while explaining the purpose of the activity to dissipate fears of political registering, youth conscription and “being single out for future robbery by bandits.” The process produced excellent results as the population already trusts our teams and promoters and regarded it as a benefit:

- ? Families waited patiently all day long, in front of their houses with children’s documents and chairs for the IACYF promoters.
- ? The local government updated their long ago promised registration, and announced that they *“will use CCF’s registration numbers as official addresses from now on.”*
- ? An unexpected sense of ownership was brought to the locals as they proudly started to identify themselves as *“I am the owner of house 25”*; *“Mr. Silva from house 34 could not wait, but left the information with me.”* Most people commented that *“this is a very good thing CCF have done, now we have an address”*. In Mandembue community in Moxico, a family moved to another house of the same community and took the door (painted with the registration number) to the new house. Next morning, the head of the family waited for the promoters in the community’s roadside to explain where is his new house *“to make sure the promoters would not miss his family in the survey.”*

Sixteen out of nineteen communities were surveyed, and the data is being fed to the Data Base in Luanda. The report will be shared with the population, local government and traditional authorities, and the Ministry of Education. Besides meeting our project indicators, the Survey will be instrumental in future planning for both Government and CCF’s interventions in the surveyed communities. We also expect that the results will illustrate the reasons for non-enrollment and drop outs countrywide, as it has been done in five provinces covering four regions.

2.3. National Conference on Child Welfare

The Conference held on March 13-17, is being prepared since 1998 with our active participation. The opening with CCF’s presentation on “The Role of Traditional Institutions on the Vulnerable Groups Reintegration” by Julia Antonio, IACYF’s Coordinator, had great impact and she was also requested to facilitate the roundtable on “Assistance to Preschool Children”.

CCF-Angola main lines of advocacy in the Conference: (a) the encompassment of traditional and community approach in all programs related to children, (b) the use of traditional institutions, where available, in solving the crisis created by the conflict, and (c) the integration of child soldiers in the group of separated children, providing the grounds to develop special programs for them, without having to wait for a demobilization program. All three lines were approved and included in the final recommendations of the Conference. The final report, to be submitted to the Council of Ministers later this year, will provide the legal frame for child’s protection.

During the Conference, participants were requested to prepare a message for TV broadcasting about children affected by the war violence. CCF's message broadcasted everyday along April and May was *"The reintegration of children affected by the war violence should be seen as the lighting of a new fire that the wind cannot extinguish"*.

2.4. Official inauguration of PBWTT schools in Uíge, Luanda and Huíla

The last three schools started during PBWTT project were concluded and officially inaugurated, as follows:

Huíla Province: Chanja e da AIA schools were officially inaugurated on May, 5.

Luanda Province: School nº 419 was inaugurated on March, 10.

Uíge Province: Banza II school was inaugurated on March, 23 and Dunga school on March, 24.

See pictures in **ANNEX V**.

2.5. Assistance to IDP children

Five training seminars were held for 104 adults working with orphans and IDP children. Another **1,047** children were integrated in recreational activities in this quarter, summing up a total of **17,263** children covered by the program in 13 camps.

Huambo Province:

- ? In Casseque IDP camp a committee was formed to work with CCF's promoters for the implementation of small community projects. Two playgrounds are ready and two other are been built for the 8,559 children in the camp. In addition, two Jangos are also being concluded to shelter children's recreational activities.
- ? Parents were mobilized by the promoters to enroll the children in the new schools built by Development Workshop. As a result 5,546 children were enrolled.
- ? CCF's literacy groups have now 85 adolescents enrolled.
- ? Three educational sessions on environmental hygiene and waste disposal were held for displaced adults using the puppet theater in partnership with Child's Support Group (GAC).

Bié Province:

- ? Kuemba and Chicala IDP camps are forming parents committees to build playgrounds, Jangos and start the reforestation of the area.
- ? Recreational and sport activities are having a visible impact on the children as displaced women pointed:
 - ? While watching a soccer match between teams from two IDP camps, Mrs

Ermelinda remarked “ ... we have fled from our village so many times looking for safety and met several NGOs along these years. They helped us with food, pans, clothing, but I have never met NGOs that help us on our sadness.”

? Mrs. Isabel, also an IDP from Kuemba: “We are happy that CCF does not just give things to us. CCF helps us to feel better. The children are not sad anymore just thinking how hungry they are.”

? Mrs. Alice, displaced from Trumba: “Now children wash before they come to play, they are cleaner. Another noteworthy difference is that many were apathetic and now they are animated, cheerful”. When questioned what she meant by “apathetic”, she explained: “They did not like to talk to the other children, they did not play, and when we addressed them they did not answer. Now they are very smart, and even the mothers noticed that they are more agile. The soccer ball and the matches seems to help them to regain their agility”.

Luanda Province:

? in the camp for Bié's and Huambo IDPs, the school year began and 275 children are attending classes in an improvised school.

? in the camp for Malanje's IDPs, adolescents' literacy groups are suffering from frequent fluctuation in the numbers of pupils. Since the road to Malanje opened for civilian traffic, many of them started to travel regularly to buy goods for trade in Luanda. On the other hand, the local authorities gave green light for the construction of a new Jango and a playground. The existing Jango became too small for the number of children participating in the recreational activities.

Moxico Province:

? In the camps of ENANA and Kamussanguissa, the promoters organized three mine awareness sessions, one of them in partnership with INAROE, the national institute for de-mining. Five sensitization dialogues on violence and conflict resolution were done. Sessions on hygiene were also promoted but the main problem is the scarcity and high prices that the population has to pay for soap bars.

? In Kamussanguissa, a parents meeting was promoted to encourage them to participate on the school maintenance and to send the children to school regularly. School attendance has dropped lately because parents out of necessity, involve the children in any activity that brings income to the family.

3.OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.1. Staff recruitment

. Five new promoters were hired to cover activities in the new communities. An Income Generation Assistant for Huíla Province is still being selected. Being a new activity in the country, it is difficult to find qualified personnel.

3.2. Budget Revision

IACYF's budget when approved covered expenses with a development project designed to a stable situation. When the war broke in 1998, a contingency plan including assistance to IDP children and adjustment in the size and scope of work by the various provincial offices were presented and approved by the donor. A thoroughgoing revision was delayed to July/August 2000, when a more clear view of the country's situation and its future scenarios would be possible.

4.MAIN PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

4.1. Community projects in Moxico

This Province is among the most mined in the country. Luena, the Capital City, already sheltering large groups of IDPs in the past years, was virtually flooded by new IDPs after the renewal of the war. The safety ring around the city is small due to the land mining in the access roads. Free spaces in the communities for construction of schools, Jangos and playgrounds is scarcely available. In addition, virtually all materials have to be acquired in Luanda and transported by air to Luena making the implementation slow and hard to achieve.

4.2. IDP movement in Bié

Kunhinga is a small city located around 30 Km from Kuito, the provincial capital. During the war in 1998, the entire population moved to the provincial capital as strong clashes between the belligerents parties took place in the area. Since then, CCF started working with the children sheltered in a camp in Kuito providing improvised schools, school materials, literacy groups, recreation, and sports. Women taking care of orphans and separated children were trained as promoters. Last quarter, the Government decided to move back the population to the city. However, the area is not safe enough and the level of destruction is enormous and most women and children returned to the camp. Lately, there is an incessant movement of the population back and for. It has caused some disruption to program activities that seems that will not be normalized before the area stabilizes completely.

5.PLANS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

6.1. Quarterly Meeting to prepare the Midterm Evaluation

6.2. ILAS training seminar

6.3. Midterm External Evaluation

6.4. Jango and Playgrounds inauguration in Benguela

ANNEX I

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF
MONITORING INDICATORS
TABLE 1

Quarterly: March - May 200

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators				Comments	
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº		%
1.Reinforce key concepts in adults of psycho-social needs of children and adolescents 2.Strenghten adult's resilience	Key	.Training	144	10	6.9	24	16.6	Durante o corrente trimestre houve um incremento maior a nível de todas as províncias nesta actividade tendo em conta a melhor distribuição de tarefas entre os membros das equipas provinciais.
	A d u l t s	. Trainees	2.880	240	8.3	532	18.4	
		.Trained Teachers	60% of 319	36	11.2	172	53.9	
		. Community Initiatives	140	2	1.4	15	10.7	

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF
MONITORING INDICATORS
TABLE 2

Quarterly: March - May 2000

Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
3.Improve Social Integration into the community	A d o l e s c e n t s 							

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES IACYF
MONITORING INDICATORS
TABLE 3

Quarterly: March - May 2000

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
4.Improve social integration in the community	Children 6-11 years old	.Organization of sporting and recreational activities	108.000	2.372	2.1	12.710	11.7	In relation to the percentage of the children participating at recreational and sports activities, seems to be less in connection of what is foreseen on the project. What is happening is that there are a great adhesion and participation of children in the activities which difficult the sum up of children. On the other hand, the indicator of the project, was set up without having the number of existent children in the communities. This comment, is also valid for the 0-5 year old children's group.
			64,800 M	1.159	1.7	6.792	10.4	
			43,200 F	1.213	2.8	5.918	13.6	
		.Integration into the formal system of education	50% of children who are outside	_____	_____	44		
5.Improve basic care for children of pre-school age	Children 0 - 5 years old	Organization of structured activities	36.000 children	1.839	5.1	7.098	19.7	

**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF
MONITORING INDICATORS**

Quartely: March - May 2000

TABLE 4

Specific Objectives	Targets	Activities	Indicators				Comments	
			Indicators	Achieved this quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº		%
6.Influence public policy regarding the impact of violence on children and adolescents	Government and Civil Society	. Participation in activities which contribute to the establishment of policies regarding the well being of children	Depending on invitations	2		2		1. Conferência Nacional de Assistência Social. 2. Promoted by "Save the Children(US)" to other NGO's (Moxico Province)
		Protocols and Agreements	_____	1	_____	6	_____	1. Ministry of Youth and Sports 2. Refugee Jesuit Service 3. OXFAM Benguela Province 4. Ministry of Education Benguela Province 5. Save the Children U.K.Benguela Province 6. Gac Huambo Province
		Workshops	.National Level (4)			1	25	1 . Organised by INAC and UNICEF
			.Provincial Level (6)	1	16.6	4	66.6	1. ICRA - (High School) 2. National NGO AFDER 3. A.D.P.P. (Benguela Province) 4.ALSSA;ADAPZR;AJA;AMMIGA;AAJUCRID, ADG, (Huila Province)
		Meetings National Level	_____	0	_____	15	_____	

**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF
COMPONENT FOR ORPHAN AND DISPLACED CHILDREN ASSISTANCE
MONITORING INDICATORS
TABLE 5**

Quarterly: March - May 2000

Specific Objectives	Target Groups	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
7.Increase the level of knowledge related to the Psycho-social needs of orphan and displaced children	. Government	. Training sessions	12	3	25	14	116.6	The indicators referring to trained, adults and follows-ups activities are very high, because the national and provincial teams, have been supporting the Mobile Team in the activities due to the requests of training from NGO's and government personal.
	. NGO`s	. Trained adults	240	58	24.1	308	128.3	
	. Churches							
8.Teach the importance of treating displaced people with dignity and respect	. Volunteer Adults	. Follow-ups	24	2	8.3	37	154.1	

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF
COMPONENT FOR ORPHAN AND DISPLACED CHILDREN ASSISTANCE
MONITORING INDICATORS
TABLE 6

Quarterly: March - May 2000

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
9.Contribute to the normalization of life for the displaced children	Displaced Children	. Educational, sporting and recreational activities	Children Direct beneficiaries 5.250	1.047	19.9	17.263	328.8	To keep track of the number of indirect beneficiaries has been difficult due to the instability. However, direct beneficiaries reached have already surpassed the expected number for the duration of the Project. Therefore, from now on only direct beneficiaries will be registered.
			.Children indirect beneficiaries 15.750	_____	_____	_____	_____	

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF
COMPONENT FOR ORPHAN AND DISPLACED CHILDREN ASSISTANCE
MONITORING INDICATORS
TABLE 7

Quarterly: March - May 2000

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
10.Increase level of understanding of the psycho-social needs of children in orphanages and reception centers	Reception center and Orphanage personnel	. Training's	8	2	25	4	25	Em virtude de grande parte do pessoal dos centros de recepção e orfanatos ter sido abrangido pelos treinamentos do anterior projecto (PBWTT) leva a que relativamente a esta actividade, não existem instituições a ser cobertas nas províncias onde CCF trabalha.
		.Trainees	120	46	38.3	94	78.3	
		. Follow ups	16	3	18.7	3	18.7	

ANNEX II

IACYF's Community Projects Overview by Province

- ? Concluded**
- ? In progress**
- ? Planned for the next construction period**

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001
TABLE 1

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Province of Benguela		
Community of Cambanjela Municipality of Benguela	Construction of a community meeting hall (Jango)	Concluded 12/16/1999
	Construction of a children's playground	Concluded 6/14/2000
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, Volleyball and indoor soccer)	Future plan
	Construction of a market comprising cement stalls for income generation activities	Future plan
Community of Mina, Municipality of Benguela	Construction of a children's playground	Concluded 6/14/2000
	Construction of a community meeting hall (Jango)	Concluded 6/14/2000
	Construction of a market comprising cement stalls for income generation activities	Future plan
Community of Kassanji - I Municipality of Baía Farta	Construction of a primary school, with four classrooms, an office for the Headmaster, a staffroom, veranda, four toilets and outside wall for the school premises. Equipped with 145 school desks, 5 teachers' desks with matching chairs, and set of table and chairs for the staffroom.	Work in progress
	Construction of a traditional meeting hall (Jango)	Future plan
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, Volleyball and indoor soccer)	Future plan
	Installation of three systems for collection of water, with 3 manual pumps.	Future plan
Community of Kassanji - II Municipality of Baía Farta	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, Volleyball and indoor soccer)	Future plan
	Construction of a traditional meeting hall (Jango)	Future plan
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan
Community of Kassanji - III Municipality of Baía Farta	Construction of a market comprising cement stalls for income generation activities	Future plan

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001
TABLE 2

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Province of Huila		
Community of Lalula - Zone B Municipality of Lubango	Construction of a workroom for dressmaking. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation Project Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) with a collective latrine Expansion of School No. 200 to six classrooms Preparation of a soccer pitch.	Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Community da Lalula, Zone C, Municipality of Lubango.	Construction of a children's playground Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) Construction of a dressmaking workroom Preparation of a football pitch. Preparation of a basketball court. Construction of a children's playground with communal latrine Improvement of the approach roads/paths. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation Project	Concluded Concluded Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Community of Lalula, Zone D, Municipality of Lubango.	Construction of a traditional meeting house Construction of a communal latrine Improvement of the approach roads/paths. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Roofing of the community laundry. Preparation of a football pitch.	Concluded Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Community of Lalula, Zone E, Municipality of Lubango.	Construction of a children's playground with a communal latrine Extension work on a school. Preparation of a football pitch. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Construction of a dressmaking workroom	Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Community of Nanguluve, Municipality of Lubango	Preparation of a football pitch. Construction of a children's playground. Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) with a communal latrine Construction of a dressmaking workroom Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project	Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Community of Administração Municipality of Lubango	Preparation of a football pitch. Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) with a communal latrine Expansion of School No. 50 to four rooms. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Construction of a dressmaking workroom	Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Community of União, Municipality of Lubango	Construction of a traditional meeting house with a communal latrine Construction of a children's playground. Preparation of a basketball court. Rehabilitation of a School Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Construction of a dressmaking workroom	Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001
TABLE 3

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Province of Huambo		
Displaced people's Camp of Casseque III, Municipality of Huambo.	Construction of a children' playground	Concluded 31/05/2000
	Construction of two children' playground	Work in progress
	Construction of a primary school with three classrooms. Equipped with 60 double chairs, 3 teacher's desks with mactinh chairs	Future plan
	Construction of four traditonal meeting halls (Jangos) in the areas where are displaced people from Katchiungo, Sambo, Samboti and N'gove.	Work in progress
	Supply of 180 double desks, 11 metal desks and matching chairs to equip 10 classrooms as a complement to the project which is being implemented by DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP.	Work in progress
Province of Bie		
Camp of displaced people from Chicala, Municipality of Kuíto.	Construction of a traditional meeting hall (Jango)	Work in progress
Camp of displaced people from Kuemba, Municipality of Kuíto.	Construction of a traditional meeting hall	Work in progress
	Construction of a children's playground	Work in progress
Camp of displaced people from Kambândua, Municipality of Kuíto.	Construction of a traditional meeting hall	Work in progress

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001
TABLE 4

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Province of Uíge		
Community of Cambila, Municipality of Uíge	Construction of a children's playground	Work in progress
	Rehabilitation of a primary school, comprising four classrooms, two offices and three toilets. Equipped with 160 individual school desks, and matching furniture for teachers	Future plan
	Rehabilitation of the Central water dam and construction of a collection reservoir, 6 communal water taps and the expansion of the water distribution network.	Future plan
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (basketball and volleyball).	Future plan
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars, meetings, etc.	Future plan
Community of Kakengue, Municipality of Uíge	Construction of a mud-brick primary school comprising three classrooms, an office, a staffroom, and three toilets. Equipped with 120 individual school desks desks, and matching furniture for the teachers.	Future plan
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (basketball and volleyball).	Future plan
	Construction of a traditional meeting hall	Future plan
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars, meetings, etc.	Future plan

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001

TABLE 5

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Province of Moxico		
ENANA IDP Camp, area for displaced people from Cazombo, Municipality of Luena.	Construction of a "provisional" primary school with two classrooms. Equipped with blackboards and benches made from tree trunks.	Concluded on 2/11/2000
ENANA IDP Camp, area for displaced people from Luacano, Municipality of Luena.	Construction of a "provisional" primary school with two classrooms. Equipped with blackboards and benches made from tree trunks.	Concluded on 2/11/2000
Community of Mandembue Municipality of Luena	Construction of a children's playground with a soccer pitch attached Rehabilitation of primary school N° 175, comprised of four classrooms, an office for the headmaster, four toilets and two latrines. Equipped with 160 individual school desks and chairs for the teachers and school management. Construction of a multipurpose pitch (basketball, handball and volleyball).	Work in progress Future plan Future plan
Community of Mandembue Municipality of Luena	Construction of a children's playground	Work in progress
Province of Luanda		
Community of Morro Bento, Municipality of Samba	Construction of four classrooms and veranda. Equipped with 160 double desks, 4 teachers' desks and chairs and four school boards.	Work in progress
Community of St. Pedro da Barra, Municipality of Sambizanga	Construction of primary school comprising four classrooms, an office with two toilets. Equipped with 160 double desks, 6 desks and matching chairs for teachers and the school management. Construction of a children's palyground Construction of a football pitch Construction of a public water fountain	Future plan Future plan Future plan Future plan
Camp of displaced people of Malanje, Municipality of Viana	Construction of a tradional meeting hall Construction of a tradional meeting hall Construction of a children's playground	Concluded 6/03/2000 Work in progress Future plan
Camp of displaced people from Huamdo and Bié, Municipality of Viana	Rehabilitation of a primary school	Future plan

ANNEX III

Community Initiatives Overview by Community

(Adolescents' Organized Groups)

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
Table of Organised Groups within the Communities - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001

PROVINCE	COMMUNITY	# GROUPS QTY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP Nº of participants	SEX		AGE GROUP		
					M	F	Children 6 to 11	Children 12 to 14	Children 15-18
Uige	Cambila, Municipality of Uige	1	Dance groups	17	6	11	X		
		1	Hoola hoop display, bicycle wheel race and other games which are fun.	8	8	0	X		
		2	Male Soccer Team	37	37	0		X	
		1	Female Soccer Team	16	0	16		X	
		1	Dressmaking	35	0	35		X	
		1	Theatre	13	5	8		X	
		1	Traditional Dance	8	4	4		X	
		1	Basketball	12	12	0		X	
Benguela	Cambanjela, Municipality of Benguela	1	Female Soccer Team	19	0	19			X
		1	Male Soccer Team "LIONS"	30	30	0			X
		1	Flying Kites	11	10	1		X	
	Mina I, Municipality of Benguela	1	Male Soccer Team	19	19	0		X	X
		1	Traditional Dance	22	0	22		X	X
	Mina II, Municipality of Benguela	1	Male Soccer Team "BUPULA"	29	29	0		X	X
	Kiluanji II, Municipality of Baía Farta	1	Male Soccer Team	20	0	20			X
		1	Female Soccer Team	14	0	14		X	X
		2	Modern Dance	0	0	0			

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
Table of Organised Groups within the Communities - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001

PROVINCE	COMMUNITY	# GROUPS QTY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP Nº of participants	SEX		AGE GROUP		
					M	F	Children 6 to 11	Children 12 to 14	Children 15-18
Moxico	Mandembue A Municipality of Luena	1	Traditional Dancing	28	5	23	X		
		1	Modern Dancing "Ndomboló"	12	2	10		X	X
		1	Male Soccer Team	15	15	0	X		
		1	Male Soccer Team	15	15	0			X
		1	Support for Community Projects	23	11	12			X
		2	Literacy Classes	47	23	24			
	Mandembue B Municipality of Luena	2	Traditional Dancing	35	0	35	X		
		1	Modern Dancing "Ndomboló"	18	0	18		X	X
		1	Male Soccer Team	18	18	0			X
		1	Male Soccer Team	13	13	0	X		
		1	Literacy Classes	20	13	7			X
	Displaced People's Camp of Enama Municipality of Luena	8	Cultural Group	175	24	151	X		X
		6	Male Soccer Team	139	139	0	X		X
		3	Female Soccer Team	60	0	60	X		
		2	Literacy Classes	53	12	41			X
	Displaced People's Camp of Camuzanguissa	4	Traditional Dancing	89	32	57		X	X
		4	Male Soccer Team	68	68	0		X	X

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
Table of Organised Groups within the Communities - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001

PROVINCE	COMMUNITY	# GROUPS QTY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP Nº of participants	SEX		AGE GROUP		
					M	F	Children 6 to 11	Children 12 to 14	Children 15-18
Huila	Lalula, zone B Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X
	Lalula, zone C Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X
	Lalula, zone D Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X
	Lalula, zone E Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X
	Mitcha, Nanguluve Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X

Christian Children's Fund - Angola
Table of Organised Groups within the Communities - IACYF
YEAR: 1999 - 2001

PROVINCE	COMMUNITY	# GROUPS QTY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP Nº of participants	SEX		AGE GROUP		
					M	F	Children 6 to 11	Children 12 to 14	Children 15-18
Huila (cont.)	Mitcha, Administração Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X
	Mitcha, União Municipality of Lubango	1	Sewing (Embroidery/ knitting)	15	0	15			
		3	Male Soccer Team	45	45	0			X
		1	Female Basketball Team	15	0	15			X
		1	Male Basketball Team	15	15	0			X
		2	Dance	40	0	40	X	X	X

TOTAL # of GROUPS: 115

TOTAL # of PARTICIPANTS: 2,048

GIRLS 1,078

BOYS:: 970

ANNEX IV

Conflict Resolution - A Success Story

CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN CAMBILA COMMUNITY

Cambila is a community which is located 6 km from the town of Uige. There are about 200 houses in the community. The population mainly works in agriculture. It was one of the communities chosen by CCF within the scope of the IACYF Project. Work began in May, 1999.

This community is made up of two neighborhoods: MBambacondo and Bengo. Owing to this division there have always been conflicts. It comes within the brief of the project being implemented that this type of situation should be transcended.

In the old days the two neighborhood (MBambacondo and Bengo), which today form the community of Cambila, did not occupy the same area. The colonial policy of occupation of fertile land for coffee plantations, meant that the inhabitants of what today is called the Neighborhood of Bengo, were evicted from their land and transferred to the Neighborhood of MBambacondo.

The inhabitants of Bengo took with them their own administrative and organizational structure. Once settled there, they did not accept subjugation to the administrative and organizational structure of the MBambacondos, it was a matter of pride for them to maintain their independence.

However, those in power (the MBambacondos) did not want the new arrivals to create a new neighborhood with its own administrative autonomy. This is the background to how the conflict started, and it continues until the present day. One of the greatest sources of conflict is the definition of *who governs who?* and, *who is governed or subjugated to whom?* This is the reason for the existence of two traditional leaders and their council (elders, advisors). They have not lived well together: for example each of the neighborhood has its own churches, they do not see eye to eye at all, there has even been fighting and outbreaks of physical violence. The communities have led totally separate lives.

During the colonial era, the Portuguese government tried to unite the two neighborhood and established a local authority. In order to give a name to the local authority and to ensure impartiality, they tossed a coin. As there are two lakes: one in each of the communities, they decided that each side of the coin would correspond to the name of one of the lakes. One of the lakes was called Cambila (belonging to Bengo neighborhood) and

this was the one that won. The local authority became known as Cambila.

This act only served to enrage the MBambacondos even more, as they were the rightful owners of the lands, and it also led the people of Bengo to feel even prouder, as they felt that all powers should be transferred to them, because “anyone who speaks of Cambila, is indirectly referring to Bengo.”

Since colonial times the two neighborhoods were in conflict and had no contact between themselves. Children could not play together, youth could not communicate, date or marry. Traditional leaders sought help and discussed their problems separately with the Municipal authorities. When CCF arrived in Cambila Community, we realized that there was a serious problem and our first endeavor was to treat the two neighborhood as if it were only one. A series of debates were promoted by IACYF staff with both parties to overcome their divide.

While preparing the initial training session the first problem struck. The neighborhood MBambacondo wanted a separate seminar. An enormous effort of negotiation on the part of the team brought the people from the two neighborhood together. The activity was a great success, it went very well: at no time was there any inkling of the problem that existed. In the group dynamics we used (the Cooperation Game), the team tried to explore to the maximum the message of co-operation, unity, helping each other, in short: “all together, we will manage to do everything.”

At the end of the training session, the team invited the leaders of the two neighborhood, who had got on very well, to share together the joy of CCF’s community training.

The second training session for the teenagers also followed the same pattern as the first. After the training had gone on for some time, the teenagers themselves declared that relations between the two neighborhood had substantially improved, because *“before none of the teenagers of one neighborhood could go out with someone from the other neighborhood, for fear of being stoned by the teenagers from the other neighborhood, and sometimes they were even incited to violence by the adults. This sort of situation has been overcome thanks to CCF, due to the seminars and meetings that have taken place.”*

All through the training CCF always planned the activities involving both neighborhoods.

A series of meetings discussed various issues, such as respect for differences, the advantage of unity in the resolution of problems, the resolution of conflicts in a non-violent fashion were studied with the objective of finding a solution for this major problem.

After several meetings, the team succeeded to put the two parties to join forces to build a playground for children of both neighborhoods. It was built half-way between the two neighborhoods, and a joint celebration was done where traditional leaders from both sides performed a blessing ceremony.

The ritual which took place when the cornerstone of the children's playground was laid, leads us to believe that the problem is being overcome within the community.

At this ceremony the two traditional leaders were present, with their elders, their advisors and other elders who play an important role in the community. They organized and led the ritual themselves. Arnald Sango, elder of the traditional leaders' council, was born in Cambila 92 years ago, and was the Soba between 1966 and 1973. He said the following:

*"Today we are here to ask for your great blessing, to rid us of all the evils that could get in the way of our work. This place is very important for us and especially for our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren; it is where they can play and learn many important things in their lives, so that they become clever men and women. We here are obeying our traditions, because when we started our Agricultural Co-operative, in the middle of our work the walls collapsed. They fell down because we did not follow the tradition and ask for blessing. The people of Cambila now will be all right. We will be able to compete with other important peoples. You our gods, our ancestors, our sirens, must help our little ones and grown-ups, and us as well. Here in Cambila, a lot of people have passed through, but they only deceived the people. They never came back. Our children have only been here for three months, and they have already done a lot of things, that we can see. Seeing is believing. We can see that everything is going well. This place is for all the children of Cambila, from the neighborhood of Bengo and from the neighborhood of MBambacondo. There is no division. Here the children from both neighborhood of Cambila are united. For this reason the name of this park is **Kulúnguila (Unity)**. The two neighborhood should no longer work separately. Proof of this is that both traditional leaders (sobas) are today present. This is Unity.*

After these prayers, the old men got up and a plate containing a white powder called *pemba* (symbolizing purity) and *kazu* ("cola", fruit of a tree) was given to them. With the powder and the chewed *kazu*, in *maruvo* (a traditional drink), they made a concoction which they then sprinkled all over the area of the ground, where the park is to be built.

At the end of the ceremony the two traditional leaders (*Sobas*) were invited, together with the CCF representative, to place stakes in the ground, thus delimiting the area.

CCF continues to carry out activities (workshops, meetings, training courses), always with the objective of fashioning attitudes and behavior which bring or encourage acceptance of one by another.

Next, photos picturing the ceremony described above and the progress on the construction of the children's playground.

ANNEX V

Official Inauguration of PBWTT Schools

- ? Huila Province: Chanja and AIA**
- ? Luanda Province: School nº 419**
- ? Uige Province: Banza II and Dunga**